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the Chinese Government immediately upon the outbreak of the plague in that city. Dr. Shu Shih-ming was a Chinese physician educated in America, who also fell a victim."

"President Nakamura of the South Manchurian Railway, who was asked to give the consensus of opinions of the Japanese physicians at Dalny and in the railway zone, wires as follows:

"Transmission through the air for any distance has not been proved, but rapid infection from intimate contact is observed. No infected rats have been discovered. No recoveries have been reported. Technical phases of disease are now under investigation."

CUBA.

Transmissible Diseases.

The following report of transmissible diseases in the island of Cuba issued by the National Department of Sanitation was forwarded by Acting Asst. Surg. Villoldo, at Habana, February 28:

February 1-10, 1911.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Tuberculosis	56	94	2,506
Leprosy	1	1	345
Malaria	36	6	181
Typhoid fever	20	4	67
Diphtheria	34	3	26
Scarlet fever	12	0	19
Measles	142	1	241
Varicella	27	1	29
Tetanus in the new born	5	3	2
Filariasis	0	0	1

No quarantinable diseases were reported in the island during the week ended February 25, 1911.

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker at Guayaquil reports February 7:

During the month of January, 1911, plague and yellow fever were reported as follows:

Plague.—At Guayaquil, 56 cases with 20 deaths, a decrease of 29 cases as compared with the preceding month; at Babahoyo, 14 cases with 4 deaths; at Duran, 7 cases with 5 deaths; at Milagro, 7 cases with 5 deaths.

Yellow fever.—At Guayaquil, 39 cases with 15 deaths.

The total mortality at Guayaquil during the month was 340. Population, 70,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rat Plague at Freston, East Suffolk.[1]

Consul General Griffiths at London reports, February 24:

In September, 1910, there were 4 deaths in the village of Freston, in East Suffolk, England, and the symptoms in each instance were so unusual that the attending physicians had a bacteriological examination made. In the case of 3 of the patients a bacillus was isolated which in morphology and cultural characteristics agreed with the bacillus of plague. Coincident with the outbreak of this disease several dead rats were found in the neighborhood, and upon examination authentic evidence of plague was discovered. Later a hare, a cat (a known rat killer), and dead ferrets were also examined and the diagnosis showed that they also had suffered from plague. Other dead rats and ferrets were examined later, and some of these were also found to be suffering from the same infection. The matter was of such importance that in October, 1910, representatives from the Ipswich borough council health committee and the Samford rural district council met with a representative of the local government board and measures were instituted for the destruction of rats in the districts named.

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[1] See Public Health Reports, Nov. 25, 1910, p. 1730.

Various methods have been employed to exterminate the rats and thereby prevent the extension of plague. The public health officials have, in addition to warning notices, made many personal visits to householders and others in the infected district, urging them to cooperate. Supplementary to the work of the rural district councils and private individuals, the officials of the railroad running through East Suffolk have displayed great energy in the destruction of rats along the lines of the railway and in railway property.

In a report made by the county medical officer of health in East Suffolk, in reference to the rat plague, it is stated that—

> Rat clubs are in process of formation, and the success of those started on large estates suggests that the cooperation of farmers and householders in this manner is one of the most satisfactory means of dealing with rats, which are not only now a menace to health, but a constant and direct cause of much financial loss.

HAWAII.

Status of Cholera.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ramus reports the occurrence at Honolulu, from March 8 to 10, of 3 cases of cholera with 1 death; on March 11, 1 case; March 12, 1 case; March 13, 2 cases with 1 death; March 14, 1 case; making a total from date of outbreak to March 14 of 31 cases with 22 deaths.

Record of Plague Infection.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910, and 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911.

Dr. Ramus reports in regard to plague-prevention work, February 20: